RADIO

CRYSTAL DETECTOR EASY TO CONSTRUCT

Telephone Condenser and Receivers Can Better Be Purchased—Mounting the Set.

The material needed to construct a simple crystal detector is as follows:

Piece of silicon or galena molded in a metal button, 25 cents.

Two binding posts, 20 cents.

A block of shellacked or stained wood 3 by 3½ inches.

A thin strip of sheet copper or brass ¾ inches wide by two inches long.

Mount the two binding posts on the block of wood as shown, fastening under one binding post a strip of copper or brass—see sketch—and under the other binding post a coiled up spring of fine springy copper or brass wire. By placing the button of metal contacts, the tuner, the crystal detector and the telephone condenser, can be mounted on a stained base of wood, say, eight inches square and one-half inch thick. This will keep the component parts of the set together, making a compact unit of the whole and also be advantageous in that it will hold the instruments while adjustments are being made.

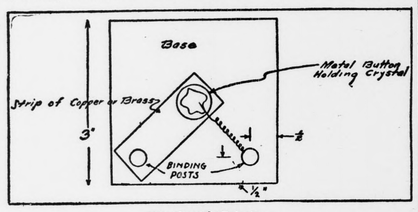
The sketch shows how the instruments are connected with each other and to the ground. The condenser is connected to one side of the tuner and to the crystal detector. The ground is connected to the other side of the phones and the condenser and the tuner.

Lamp cord is excellent for connecting up small radio sets of this kind—it being a good conductor, well insulated and easy to handle.

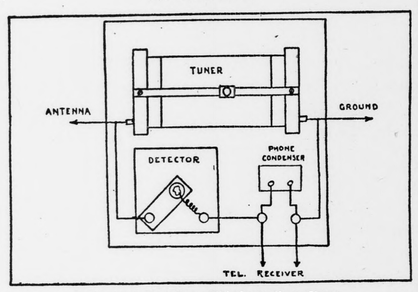
HOW TO LISTEN IN

There are two variables in our radio receiver that require adjustment when it is desired to listen-in; first, the detector, and second, the slide position on the tuner. Once the slider position has been determined for any given transmitting station, it is only necessary to adjust the detector to pick up that same station again.

To operate the receiver for the first time it is best to wait until some station like KDKA is transmitting between 8:30 and 9:30 p. m. Then ad-



The Crystal Detector.



Set Mounted on Base, With Connections Shown.

taining the crystal of silicon or galena on the strip of metal and allowing the spring to make contact with the surface of the crystal the detector is complete and ready for operation.

A complete crystal detector can be purchased from 75 cents to $2, depending upon the type.

Two other pieces of apparatus are necessary that cannot be readily constructed—they are the telephone condenser and the receivers. A telephone condenser to be used in shunting across the phones can be purchased for about 50 cents.

For use with a radio receiver of this type it is recommended that a pair of 3,000-ohm, Murdoch type, No. 56 receivers, costing $6, be purchased.

These are all the necessary parts needed for the complete receiver.

If it is desired, the three instruJust the detector by changing the point at which the spring and crystal of the detector make contact until, when a nearby electric light is snapped on and off, a click is heard in the head phones. The detector is now adjusted on a sensitive spot on the crystal. By changing the slider position, the transmitting station should be picked up.

After a station is once picked up it is an easy matter to adjust the detector and slider position until maximum response is obtained in the telephone receiver. With a simple set of the kind described in this and preceding articles and a little practice one soon becomes adept at picking up a given station. The entertainment derived from listening-in is usually well worth the time spent and the money invested.

VAGARIES OF VACUUM TUBES

Peculiar Actions That Always Astonish and Sometimes Frighten the Amateur Radiotst.

Everybody who has had anything to do with vacuum tubes has from time to time had them do unexpected things and give results that at the moment seem beyond explanation.

The explanation of several characteristics of these miniature giants which are met with in daily operation is sure to prove of great interest to the amateur. In cases where the actions of the tube are not understood these peculiarities have sometimes frightened people.

One instance of a newborn fan's fright was brought to attention in a letter of inquiry. The instrument had just been set up and was being operated for the first time. The tubes had been firmly adjusted and were just at the spilling point and—over they went, giving vent to the most unearthly sounds. The embryo enthusiast who looked upon the audion tube as an electric light, thought it was going to explode. He jumped away from the instrument and out of the room, and did not venture near it for several hours, and then only after reaching round the corner of the door with a long stick and pulling the battery switch off.

Similar instances have come to attention when bulbs generate vari-colored vapors in the vacuum chamber.

Moonshiners Using Radio.

Revenue officers seeking distillers of the far-famed and hardhitting "white lightnin'," in the mountains of Kentucky say that many raids made in the last few months have proven unsuccessful, due to the adoption of radiophone as a means of communication among the moonshiners.

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST

Fired .22 caliber rifle shells make good switch points for tuning coils and receiving transformers.

A single wire aerial 100 to 150 feet long is sufficient for local and long distance reception of broadcasting stations.

Do not string aerials across the street or across electric wires. Keep antenna wires off electric light and telephone poles.

Stranded copper or solid copper wire should be used. Phosphor bronze wire if obtainable is stronger but not superior to copper.

Good contact with a piece of mineral like galena can be had by wrapping it in tinfoil. Of course, the top of the crystal is left exposed.

The brass ends of large cartridge shells make splendid crystal detector cups. They should be cleaned out thoroughly before they are used.

The winding of cardboard tubes from oatmeal boxes may be improved greatly if the tube is first heated in an oven for about 15 minutes to take out the moisture and then wound; or better still shellac it while it is still warm and leave it to soak in.

In winding tuning coils with bare wire a thread should be wound on with the wire. This will separate each turn. When the coil is finished the thread can be taken off. Shellac should be applied immediately. When the shellac is dry the copper wire will hold its place.

RADIO'S NEW NOMENCLATURE

Department of Commerce Requests That All Amateurs Make Use of These Terms.

The words "wireless" and "static" are consigned to join the dodo bird in the land of obsolete things, according to the recommendations of the United States Department of Commerce. In place of "wireless" and the names derived from it, "radio" will be used. "Statics" and "X's" used to designate static, are to be displaced by "atmospheric disturbance" or simply "atmospherics."

Amateurs and others are requested to conform their language in radio work in accordance with the following nomenclature:

For the generic title of the vacuum tube, of any number of electrodes, and in any of the recognized modes of operation, use "electrode."

For the specific title of the ordinary three-electrode tube, use "triode."

For the title of a triode employed in one of its regular modes, use "rectifier triode," "amplifier triode" and "generator triode."

In describing high frequency circuits, use "resistance coupling," "inductive coupling" (by self-inductance or mutual inductance), "capacity coupling."

For the generic title for a system of conductors for radiating or absorbing radio waves, use "aerial."

For an open circuit aerial use "antenna."

For a closed circuit aerial use "coil."

For a receiving arrangement in which beats are produced by a separate local oscillator use "heterodyne."

For a receiving arrangement in which the same electron tube is used for generating oscillations and detecting use "self hetrodyne."

Amateurs Better Off in U. S.

Freedom of the ether is far greater in this country than in Great Britain, which probably accounts for the greater number of enthusiasts in this country. The British amateur is forbidden to relay messages and can use power up to only ten watts, which means ordinarily a sending radius of ten miles.

OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

Uncommon Sense . . .

By JOHN BLAKE

REAL COURAGE

To be feared of a thing and yet do it, is what makes the prettiest kind of a man.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

IF YOU have read "Kidnapped" you remember the quotation. It was spoken by Alan Breck after the boy, David, had stood for a minute terrified on the brink of a roaring torrent, and then, still sick with the fear of it, leaped across.

To Alan Breck, the leap meant little. It required no courage for him to make it, for he knew very little of fear. But for the boy, who did the thing he feared as he feared death, it was a real act of heroism.

The only real courage consists in doing the thing we are afraid to do. The hulking prizefighter of the John Sullivan type, who has as much imagination as a grizzly bear, is not brave. He is sure he is going to win. It takes no courage to go into a winning fight.

The bully is never brave. In fact he is always a coward. Feeling sure that his superior size will carry him through, he picks quarrels as a pleasant method of passing his time.

Put this same bully into the ring with a large hungry tiger, face him with a man who looks as if he enjoyed shooting bullies as much as the bully enjoys thrashing his physical inferiors, and all the courage oozes out of the bully.

You will never know whether you are brave or not till you find yourself in a position where you are afraid to do something that ought to be done.

If you do it, you have courage. If you shrink from it and quit, you have not.

Never mistake a physical willingness to take a chance, to attempt some dangerous thing for the kind of courage that counts.

It is not a brave but a very foolish man who walks a tight rope over Niagara falls. It is a brave man, who not wanting to die, and knowing that an operation may send him out of the world, cheerfully goes to the table, to take the one chance that may mean his continued support of his wife or his dependents.

Often the timid school boy, who fears to quarrel, and tries his best to keep his peace with his fellows, gets the name of coward. But when this same boy has to fight for what he thinks is his honor, or to save a little boy from a bully, he becomes a very dangerous fighter.

Real courage is not daunted by pain. The boy or the man who fights when he is afraid to, stops being afraid of anything, pain, or a black eye, or punishment. He fights because he has courage, and he usually wins.

There is more real courage in this world than you fancy. It is behind all great achievement. If you have it, you are fortunate. But don't be sure, either that you have or that you haven't it till you have done or refused to do something you were afraid to do.

(Copyright.)

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

GIVE THE BEST

TO GET the best from life you must give the best.

In whatever position you may be, there should be no reluctance to make a fair exchange in which measure for measure is given on both sides in absolute sincerity.

That you should make a fashion of doing this encourages others who are taking note of you to do likewise.

They find through experience that there comes with continued actions of this kind an inexpressible gladness which fills their hearts with friendship and lightens their countenances with sunny complacency.

There are no pleasurable experiences of this sort felt by those who are constantly complaining about the short-comings of others, forgetful all the while of their own.

You cannot feel the balmy air of spring mornings unless you go forth into the glorious outdoors and become a part of it, nor can you give to others if you have nothing to give.

That you should waste your days in ignorance of this fundamental truth underlying happiness is a deplorable error, which, as the years pass softly over you, graying your hairs and marking little lines upon your face, often becomes a burden almost too heavy for self-respect.

You cannot have the best without divorcing from your heart all forms of selfishness, egotism, jealousy, covetousness, doubt and pride.

Your kit of fine sentiments may be packed to the top, but unless you shall stoop, open the bag, take out each sentiment one by one and use them as a plumber uses his tools in daily life, the opportunity to get the best in life will never come to you.

Like diamonds, such inspirations must be cut and polished to bring out their beauty, brilliancy and worth.

High-born ideas, unless put to use at their birth, soon become rusty and of no value.

In your privacy you may fondle them and dream of the wonderful things you intend to do, but if you replace them time and again in the old worn bundle without attempting to test their value in noble work you are not making an effort to get the best, or even a portion of the best, waiting anywhere for every man and woman willing to sacrifice, help others and give the best within them.

(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

"Our cares are the mothers, not only of our charities and virtues, but of our best joys and most cheering and enduring pleasures."

WHAT TO EAT

IF ONE has an old fashioned Scotch kettle with an iron cover there are so many toothsome dishes which may be prepared by cooking in it.

Chicken, the ordinary fried chicken, never tastes half so appetizing as when it is cooked in this little iron kettle, covered so tightly that all the flavors and juices are caught and stay in the delicious morsels of tender meat. Put the chicken with a little butter and sweet lard mixed into the hot kettle and stir until each piece is lightly browned, then add a tablespoonful of water, cover tightly and cook slowly, adding a tablespoonful of water occasionally as it is needed when the meat gets brown. The secret of this kind of cooking is in keeping as little water as possible to steam and cook the meat. Each piece will be moist, brown, and well cooked. The seasoning is added when the chicken has been first browned.

Parsnips.

Cook fresh hard parsnips in boiling salted water until tender. Peel and cut in halves lengthwise. In a frying pan have a tablespoonful or two of bacon or other sweet fat, lay in the parsnips, sprinkle lightly with sugar, salt and a dash of cayenne and brown on both sides.

Another way of serving parsnips is to cook them until tender, mash and drop a spoonful into a fritter batter; when coated, fry in deep fat. Serve hot with roast.

Broiled Finnan Haddie.

Soak the fish twenty minutes in warm water, drain and dry thoroughly. Brush with melted butter and broil until browned on both sides. Transfer to a hot platter on which has been poured a cupful of cream or white sauce. Set into the oven a minute to heat the cream and serve hot with baked potatoes.

Nellie Maxwell

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No Inducement.

"We start you without a dollar," read the unemployed person. "Humph!" he snorted. "That's nothing. I'm that way now."—Retail Ledger, Philadelphia.

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"QUARANTINE"

THE origin of a term of 40 days—a "quarantine"—as a sanitary precaution against the spread of various diseases is lost in the dim mazes of early oriental history. Forty days was the period devoted in ancient times to the burial of the dead. The spies of the Israelites spent 40 days in Canaan before they submitted the report. Jonah gave the residents of Nineveh 40 days in which to consider his prophecy and repent. Christ, Moses and Elijah each fasted for 40 days—the Christian observance of Lent being a commemoration of the most notable of these. Under William the Conqueror no man was permitted to remain in England more than 40 days without paying a tax of some kind, while under the Magna Charta it is provided that a widow shall remain 40 days in the house of her deceased husband before being allotted her dowry.

The modern sanitary adaptation of the quarantine was established by the French along the Mediterranean in order to prevent the introduction of plague from the eastern countries, but apparently the only reason for the arbitrary setting of such a "time is that it forms one of the periods resulting from a division of the lunar year by the mystic number nine.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

FROG DONOPPER'S GONNA LEARN ME HOW TO SMOKE A PIPE
S'NUTTIN' I SAY DON'T MIX CORNSTARCH BEEF
CERTAINLY THERE ARE GUARDIAN ANGELS
COPYRIGHT DWIG

KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

LIFE

A LITTLE grief, and much of joy
Marks every day.
A wealth of love without alloy,
Along life's way.
A little toil, a little pain,
The glint of sun, the welcome rain,
And then comes night.
A peaceful rest at set of sun,
A welcome home when work is done,
And life's all right.

A time to meet, a time to part;
Friends come and go.
Hand clasping hand, heart beats to heart,
Comes joy, comes woe.
The radiant light of clear blue skies,
The welcome gleam of children's eyes,
Make hearts grow light.
A battle won for those loved best,
And troubles faced with merry jest,
And life's all right.

(Copyright.)

Ravages of the Bookworm.

In the earliest writings we find mention of the ravages of the bookworm. Evenus, who lived about 450 B. C., is the earliest author known to write of its ravages. Horace, Ovid, Pliny, Martial and Lucian also wrote of him.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I have a cinder in my eye,
A feeling that I much despise.
I spose I should rejoice because
I haven't one in both my eyes.

WHY?

DO WE "SEE STARS" WHEN HIT ON HEAD

EACH of the five senses—sight, hearing, feeling, taste and touch—has its special set of nerves through which sensations are recorded in the brain. With the exception of the nerves of touch, which extend to all parts of the body, these perform special functions for certain individual organs—the nerves of sight being connected with the eye, those of smell with the nose, those of taste with the mouth and those of hearing with the ears.

Whenever the brain receives a sudden shock, such as would follow a blow on the head, the vision-nerves are disturbed in such a way as to produce the effect of seeing flashes of light or "stars," as the resultant impression is usually called. The extremely sensitive eye-nerves cannot be jarred without producing this effect of light—while a severe blow will often react in a similar manner upon the nerves of hearing, thus leading the person who is struck to imagine that he is listening to odd unusual sounds.

(Copyright.)

Before and After.

Before a man's married to the girl the door mat says, "Welcome." Afterward it says: "Wipe Off Your Feet."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 4

JEHOIAKIM TRIES TO DESTROY GOD'S WORD

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 36.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Word of our God shall stand forever.—Isa. 40:8.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Isa. 55:8-11; Matt. 6:17-19.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Burning of a Good Book.
JUNIO TOPIC—Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A King Who Scorned God's Word.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How to Meet the Forces Antagonistic to God's Word.

I. The Book Being Written (vv. 1-4).

1. The Time of (v. 1). In the fourth year of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah had been exercising the prophetic ministry some thirty years.

2. Against Whom Spoken (v. 2). They were directed against Israel, Judah and all the nations from the time he began his ministry to the time of the utterance of this prophecy.

3. The Purpose of (v. 3). The grand object of the Lord in sending this message by the prophet was Judah's repentance. The purpose back of all God's utterances of judgment is the repentance of His people in order that He might forgive their iniquity and their sin (II Pet. 3:9).

4. Method of (v. 4). Jeremiah dictated the words of the Lord to Baruch the Scribe, who wrote them upon a roll of a book. This roll was parchment usually attached at both ends to a roller of wood.

II. The Book Being Read (vv. 5-21).

Jeremiah was unable to speak the message of the Lord to the people, as he was "shut up" (v. 5). "Shut up" most likely means a royal ban against Jeremiah's proclamation of God's Word to the people or against his entering the temple. From verse 19 it seems that he was free to go about among the people.

1. To the People (vv. 6-10). The occasion which brought the people together was a day of fasting (v. 6), because of the threatening of the Babylonians. Jeremiah directed Baruch to read to the people the words of the Lord which he had dictated to him, with the hope that the people would present their supplication before the Lord and return every one from his evil way.

2. To the Princes (vv. 11-19). While the reading of the book unto the people seemingly created no great impression, yet Michaiah was so deeply moved that he went to the scribe's chamber where the princes were assembled and declared unto them all the words which he had heard Baruch read. The princes sent for Baruch to come and bring the roll with them. Baruch came and read to them with the result that (1) they were aroused with fear (v. 16). (2) They inquired as to how he had written the words (vv. 17, 18). To this he replied that he had written in the book the words which Jeremiah had dictated to him. (3) Their concern for the safety of Jeremiah and Baruch (v. 19). They were instructed to hide themselves from man's sight.

3. To the King (vv. 20, 21). The princes regarded the words of the Lord to be of such importance that they should be read in the hearing of the king, for he was mainly invested in the judgments pronounced. Upon their report of the matter to the king, he had Jehudi bring the roll and read it to him in the presence of the princes.

III. The King Destroying the Roll (vv. 22-26).

Instead of becoming penitent and afraid he became enraged and cut the roll leaf by leaf and threw it into the fire until it was consumed. This he did against the intercession of some of the princes. When the roll was destroyed he ordered Jeremiah and Baruch arrested.

IV. The Roll Rewritten (vv. 27-32).

The burnt roll was reproduced by the command of the Lord, and many like words were added unto them. We should learn from this incident—

1. The Indestructibility of God's Word. Men may cut it to pieces and burn it, but the Word of God shall stand forever. It comes to light again with woes added to be visited upon its would-be destroyers.

2. The reason men attempt to destroy God's Word. It is because of the authoritative rebuke of their sins. The Bible arraigns man for his pride and wickedness and asserts God's sovereign power over man and his demand for a personal surrender unto Him and worship of Him.

3. The Method of Attempted Destruction of God's Word. It was part by part. "When Jehudi had read three or four leaves he cut it with a penknife." The rationalist today cuts out the biblical conception of God as a being whose essential nature demands punishment of sin; therefore he cuts out the Bible doctrine of man as created of God in His likeness and image. Instead of that he makes man a product of evolution; therefore he explains away the fall of man.

Saul, the Son of Kish.

Now there was a man of Benjamin, whose name was Kish, the son of Abiel, the son of Zeror, the son of Bechorath, the son of Aphiah, a Benjamite, a mighty man of power. And he had a son, whose name was Saul, a choice young man, and a goodly: and there was not among the Children of Israel a goodlier person than he: from his shoulders upward he was higher than any of the people.—I Samuel 9:1, 2.

Happiness.

Blessed are the happiness-makers! Blessed are they that are without friction, that make the course of life smooth and the intercourse of men gentle.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Route to Heaven.

Show me the man who would go to heaven alone, and I will show you one who will never be admitted there.—Feltham.

Be Satisfied.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.—Pythagoras.

Dampness of Error.

There is nothing so true that the dampness of error has not warped it.—Tupper.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.39@1.43; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.39@1.43.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 72c per bu., asked for car lots on spot.

Cob corn is slow; sale by the car load on a basis of $3.50@3.60 per barrel for prime nearby yellow on spot; closing prices, contract, spot, 68¾; No. 4 spot, 67¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, closing prices (domestic basis), 49½c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 49.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot (closing prices), per bu., $1.15; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37.

Hay—For desirable qualities of timothy, light mixed and sound clover hay there is a fair demand within range of $18 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38c; do. choice, 36@37; do, good, 32@35; do. prints, 39@42; do blocks, 39@41; do. nearby, 35@37; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 23@25; Ohio rolls, 23@24; West Virginia rolls 23@24; storepacked, 22; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 24c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 50@55c; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 45@50; small springs, 1¼ lbs. and less, 35@40; do, white leghorns, 35@40; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45; do, old roosters, per lb., 15@16.

Ducks — Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20; do, white Pekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 18@20; do, Indian Runner, per lb., old, 16@18. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40; do, do, young, 35@40.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; New York and New Jersey, No 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Western, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore, do, $1.25@1.50; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; red potatoes, do, $1.25@1.50; all sections, No. 2, do, 50@75c; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2.50@3; No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $5@6; No. 2, do, $3@3.50; No. 1, per bu. crt., $1.75@2; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $4@4.50; No. 2, per 150-lb. sack, $2.50@3; South Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $5@6; do, No. 2, $3@3.50; sweets, all sections, per brl., $3.50@4.50; yams, all sections, per brl., $3@3.50; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per brl., $2@2.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.25@1.50; yams, No. 1, per hamp. $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.42¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.53½, and No. 2 mixed durum $1.42¾, c. i. f. New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 79¼c, and No. 2 mixed, 78¾, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 37½@38c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37; firsts (88 to 91 score), 34¼@36½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 18¼@18¾c; do, average run, 17¾@18; State, whole milk twins, fresh, specials, 18@18½; do, average run, 17¾.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@29; firsts, 27@28; storage-packed, extra firsts, 29½@30½; firsts, 28½@29½; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selections, 36@37; do, uncandled, 34@35; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 28@35; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 32@34.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.35@1.40; do, garlicky, $1.31@1.36.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49¼@50c; No. 3 white, 48@48½.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 38c; nearby prints fancy, 44@47.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 26; Western extra firsts, 28½; do, firsts, 27; fancy selected, packed, 24@26.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy flats held, 23@25c; do, fresh, 18@18½; fair to good, 17@17½; longhorn, 18½@19; single daisies held, 2?@25; do, fresh, 18@18½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 10½@11c; choice, fat heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6@7c; fair to good, 4@12; spring lambs, 35@40 lbs., 15@15½; poor and heavy lambs, $12@14.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Heavy steers at $9@9.20; bulk beef steers, $7.90@8.75; she stock strong; bulls and stockers steady; veal calves strong to 25c higher, quality considered; bulk fat she stock, $5.75@7.35; bulk bologna bulls around $4.65@4.75; bulk vealers to packers, $9.25@9.75; bulk desirable light stockers, $7@7.50; meaty Wisconsin feeders, $8@8.40.

Hogs—Top, $10.80 for one load; practical top, $10.75; bulk, $10.20@10.70; shippers took about 3,000; holdover liberal; pigs steady.

Meant What He Said.

"Brokeleigh—I would do anything in my power to prove my love for your daughter.

Old Gotrox—Would you support her?

Brokeleigh—My dear sir, I said anything in my power.

Her Fix.

"It's a frivolous age."

"I realize that now. I married at fourteen. My daughter followed suit, and here I am a grandmother at thirty."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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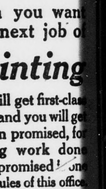

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We know says that it's a job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. Let our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only Quality Printing. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pa

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY
VOL. XXXV. NO. 22.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA RESIGNS

Old Parliament Reconvenes And Assumes Control

WU MOVES AGAINST CHANG

Fighting Reported To Be In Progress Along Line Of Eastern Railway —Appealing To Dr. Sun.

Peking.—President Hsu Shih Chang tendered his resignation at an extraordinary session of the Cabinet. He was urged to withhold it until the Parliament convenes at Peking. If a vacancy occurs before a new president takes office, Acting Premier Chow Tsu-Chi will act.

The old Republican Parliament of China, which has the backing of Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, recent victor over Chang Tso-Lin, convened at Tientsin for the first time since it was dissolved in 1917 and adopted a program aimed at the unification of China.

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House issued a settlement in which they said the old Parliament planned to publish a manifesto declaring President Hsu Shih Chang deposed. They then will offer the presidency to Li Yuan Hung, who was president from June, 1916, to July 1, 1917, and who was forced out of office by the militarists.

The Parliament which is in session at Tientsin plans to move to Peking when its preliminary program is completed and formally assume charge as the nation's legislative body.

Gen. Tsao Kun powerful leader of the north, who is credited with being the force behind Wu Pei-Fu's recent successful drive, is mentioned for the position of Vice-President in the new Government.

Overtures have been made to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President of the Canton Government, to join the movement for a United China. It has been pointed out to Dr. Sun that with the elimination from the Presidency of Hsu Shih Chang, whose tenure of office Sun has maintained was illegal, there is no further obstacle to co-operation between the north and the south.

Additional strength for the revived Republican Parliament is found in the announcement that Gen. Chen Chiung Ming, military power of South China, who a few days ago demanded Dr. Sun's resignation, has declared his intention to support the movement launched at Tientsin.

Tientsin.—General Wu Pei-Fu, using the Chinese Eastern Railway, has instituted a general advance against the forces of General Chang Tso-Lin, whom he recently drove out of Peking into Manchuria. General Wu's objective is Shanhaikwan, at the southern tip of Manchuria on the Gulf of Liaotung.

Feeling against Chang Tso-Lin is said to be spreading in Manchuria. The entire line of the Chinese Eastern Railway is reported in the hands of supporters of Wu Pei-Fu.

BOTTOMLEY, M. P., FOUND GUILTY

Bitter Foe Of America Sentenced To Seven Years In Prison.

London.—Horatio Bottomley, M. P., former editor of John Bull, anti-American weekly, was found guilty of appropriating to his own use £105,000 sterling from funds subscribed for war loads and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Bottomley had pleaded not guilty to the charge, upon which he was arraigned March 8, and conducted his own defense.

The finding of the court and the sentence imposed created a tremendous sensation in a crowded court room and throughout the city as the news spread.

"They've got Bottomley at last," was the word passed from mouth to mouth throughout London, while newsboys screamed the news and newspaper placards blazoned the West End.

Bottomley had made many enemies during his sensational career, but many of London's poor, who were the victims of this swindle, for which he must serve seven years, swore by him as the "workingman's friend."

SLAYS HIS WIFE AND SON.

New Yorker Uses Penknife In Double Murder.

New York.—George Krumpet killed his wife, Mary, and his son, William, seven years old, and slashed his own throat with the same penknife in an upper East Side apartment. His condition is critical. The boy was decapitated with the knife. The cause of the crime is unknown to the authorities.

TO MAKE LASCELLES EARL.

King George Is Expected To Elevate New Son-In-Law.

London.—King George is expected to announce that Viscount Lascelles has been created an earl. Princess Mary gave her first dinner dance of the summer season Friday.

HOTTENTOT UPRISING CRUSHED.

London.—The uprising of the tribe of Hottentots, known as Bondelzwarts, in the southwest protectorate of Africa, has been completely crushed, says a Reuter dispatch from Windhoek. Two policemen were killed and two wounded in quelling the rebellion. The Hottentot rebels have lost a considerable number in killed, and there are hundreds of prisoners in the hands of the authorities. The police are pursuing a few escaped leaders.

TO EX... CHR...

Relief Work... ingto...

Paris.—Dr. M... three other Am... was deported b... ists recently fr... Paris from Con... to Washington ... Department h... outrages again... in Asia Minor. ... workers were d... these outrages. ...

"Flushed wi... and power over ... the Greeks in ... clared, "the Tu... erate the prese... Christian mino... into a campaig... mination."

Confirms ...

London.—Inf... British official ...

GERMA... IF LOAN...

Menace of ... tion

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Paris.—The ... that France w... sure to bear o... tension of her... regarded in r... circles as elim... reply to the ... just made pub... ply with the ... the Reparation ... proviso that ... in the form of ...

The commi... unconditional ... question of t... detail that w... complications ... with this que...

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"Provided ... available wit... German Gov... to deal with ... lowing basis: ...

"The amou... as it stood o... now on to be ... If at the en... of any subse... exceeds the ... will be taken ... the excess w... lowing by m... or by raising ... in the form o... inflation."

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The Temp... was silent o... loan, which ... 40,000,000,000 ... forecast its a... tion Commis...

CUTS TH...

Pennsylvania ...

Lancaster ... Souders, a ... Blue Ball, ha... years Mrs. S... molars, until ... to appear. ... her youth w... the usual ti... teeth are no...

GIVES TO...

Paris.—Ge... cellor of the ... Honor, has ... from an anon... of the legion... of the legi... France and ... war of 1914 ... that such c... mous Amer... money is sp... fare work.

END